



















**WIDOW CONTESTS  
INSURANCE GIVEN  
TO SISTER-IN-LAW**

**Mrs. Elizabeth Greenland  
Seeks to Halt Policy  
Payment.**

**UNDUE INFLUENCE IS ALLEGED**

**Mrs. Jennie B. Skinner Declares, How-  
ever, That Charges Are Untrue and  
Announces a Determination to Con-  
test the Suit if One Is Brought.**

Litigation is anticipated over a \$2,000 policy in the Royal Arcanum held by the late Robert C. Greenland. Mrs. Elizabeth Greenland, the widow, through her attorney, P. S. Newman, has served notice on the organization not to pay the face of the policy to Mrs. Jennie B. Skinner named as beneficiary by her brother.

Mr. Newman has stated that efforts will be made to reach an amicable settlement of the matter without recourse to law, but when seen in regard to the matter Mrs. Skinner declared that the claim of Mrs. Greenland is not warranted by the facts and that as a matter of justice to all parties concerned, there will be no settlement on her part.

It is alleged that Mrs. Newman, 10 months ago when he made his sister the beneficiary instead of his wife who had been named for 15 years and that undue influence was exercised upon him.

These allegations are denied by Mrs. Skinner. She claims that Mrs. Greenland has no claim whatever to the insurance that Mr. Greenland was of sound mind when he made her his beneficiary and that he did it of his free will and against her protestations.

When seen at her home Mrs. Skinner expressed regret any trouble had been threatened over the matter. "No sister ever cared for a brother more than I did for Bob," she said. "No sister was ever more attentive. He made his home here with me almost continuously for 20 years."

"During his declining months he frequently said to me, 'Jennie I want you to have the insurance when I go. I've never been able to give you anything but I can repay your kindness that way.'"

"I objected, 'No, Bob, I don't want your wife have the insurance. I need not say no.' He insisted, however, and finally I found I had to let him have his way."

Mrs. Skinner said that toward the last days of his life, Mr. Greenland was in poor health and that he had been suffering from a long illness.

She said that she had been nursing him for several months and that she had been very attentive to him.

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**RECEPTION IS EXTENDED THE  
NEW PASTOR OF U. P. CHURCH**

**Members of Congregation Entertain  
Rev. W. J. Furbert and Wife  
at the Church**

**OUTLINE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES**

**Secretary T. B. Tarkenton Outlines  
Program for the Work to Be Done  
at the Church**

A big membership campaign is planned to increase the enrollment of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church. The program was outlined by Secretary T. B. Tarkenton at a meeting of the church board.

**INFORMATION FOR VETERANS**

**Those Who Get Free Transportation  
to Gettysburg Reunion**

The acts just passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania regarding the transportation of veterans to the Gettysburg Reunion are as follows:

Class A. All soldiers who served in the Civil War and who are now living in this Commonwealth.

Class B. All soldiers who served in the Civil War and who are now living in this Commonwealth.

Class C. All soldiers who served in the Civil War and who are now living in this Commonwealth.

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Class H. All soldiers who served in the Civil War and who are now living in this Commonwealth.

Class I. All soldiers who served in the Civil War and who are now living in this Commonwealth.

**500 MEMBERS IS  
AIM OF Y. M. C. A.;  
LAUNCH CAMPAIGN**

**Stirring Speeches are Made  
at Dinner to Boosters' Committee.**

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**PASTOR RESIGNS AFTER 32  
YEARS IN SINGLE CHARGE**

**Rev. William King of Somerset Re-  
turns to his Home in the Ministry**

**ORDERLY WALTER  
GOES TO JOIN HIS  
OLD COMMANDER**

**Scottsdale Veteran, Beloved  
by General Sherman,  
is Dead.**

After 32 years' continuous service Rev. William King, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Somerset, Pa., has tendered his resignation to the church board and will be relieved of his duties on June 1.

**DAIRYMEN CUT PRICE OF  
MILK TWO CENTS A QUART**

**Only Little Change Against the  
Dairy Men's Supply**

The price of milk has been cut two cents a quart by the dairy men of this section. The new price is now 12 cents a quart.

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**CARRIED ORDERS UNDER FIRE**

**Mr. Walter, who followed the Con-  
tracting Business in the Mill Town and  
Lived in the Mill, is Dead.**

Mr. Walter, who followed the contracting business in the mill town and lived in the mill, is dead. He was killed by a shell fragment while working on the mill.

**SOMERSET CLEANS UP**

**City Club Work Within the Mill  
Town of Somerset**

The City Club of Somerset is working to clean up the mill town. They are doing a great deal of good work for the people of the town.

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**KOBACKERS TO BUILD BIG  
STORE IN MT. PLEASANT**

**Will Occupy Most of Building But  
Will Cost \$2,000**

**GREEK CONFESSES  
MURDERING KEYSER  
AND HIDING BODY**

**Thought His Enemy Was  
Victim, He Tells the  
Police.**

A Greek man, who confessed to the murder of Kaiser Wilhelm, is hiding the body. He thought the emperor was the victim.

**UNPERTURBED OVER THE CRIME**

**Is Not in Greenburg After Pleas-  
ing Only Before Scottsdale Jus-  
tice of the Peace, Mr. Larson  
Man Alone, Road and Shot Him**

Mr. Larson, who was unperturbed over the crime, is now in Greenburg. He was shot by a man on the road.

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## WEST PENN EXPERT TELLS OF FIGHT TO ELECTRIFY MINES

Central Power Station Installation Long Met Opposition.

### J. S. JENKS REVIEWS PROGRESS

In Paper Before Electrical Engineers He Describes History of West Penn as a Power Factor in the Coke Region; Some Early Installations.

An interesting story of the West Penn's invasion of the power field in the Connellsville coke region is told in the paper presented by Assistant General Manager J. S. Jenks which was read before the Pittsburgh meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers on April 18. Mr. Jenks said:

The subject of this meeting covers such a broad field that it would be folly to undertake to cover more than a limited portion of any particular branch; hence I will deal only with the historical side of the question as it has to do with the development of central station service in connection with coal mining on the West Penn system.

Central station power for mine service has been greatly handicapped by the prejudice of some mining engineers and mine inspectors who have actually fought the installation of central station power, stating that central station service was not as reliable as an isolated plant, was more dangerous on account of the high voltage and more costly. They also eliminated all cost of plant labor and fuel when making comparisons between central station service and isolated plants, arguing that the plant labor would have to be around the mine at any rate, and that the cost of fuel was so small to the mining company that it should not be considered.

In order to overcome these objections it was necessary to prove the reliability of central station service and its advantages. The objection of the mine inspectors was the hardest to overcome. Even after the mine operators were convinced that central station service was more economical and were in favor installing it the mine inspectors frequently prohibited central station service for some reason or other and about the mines, particularly for fan service.

They argued that transmission and distributing lines, of necessity, made central station service more liable to accidents and acts of God beyond the control of man, contending that mine ventilation is of such importance that no mining company should be dependent on another corporation for its power for fan operation. It was only after years of successful operation of all other classes of mine service that we were able to overcome this prejudice and succeed in getting the mine inspectors to approve central station service for fans, much less recommend it.

The mining engineer and the electrical engineer, for obvious reasons, one of which, frequently frankly admitted, was that with central station service they would have no job. The truth of the matter has been that central station service has actually enlarged their field of labor, as more mines are being electrified every day on account of the many advantages of central station service, thus requiring the services of an engineer and electrician to most efficiently install and operate central power stations. High grade engineering and labor pays such great returns on the investment that the demand for first class men is continually increasing. While on the other hand it is an admitted fact that almost any mine foreman or master mechanic could install and operate a steam-drive or a direct current isolated plant, this very frequently was a most uneconomical operation, often actually costing many times what it was supposed to. The lack of electrical engineering in the early days of central station service was a large factor in retarding its growth as will be shown by the initial installation in this territory.

The first installation of central station service in a mine on the West Penn system was made at the Larimer mine of the Westmoreland Coal Company in 1898. This consisted of a 125-horsepower, 4,000-volt, single phase, 133-cycle, induction type synchronous motor belted to 100 kw, 500-volt, motor which, actuated through shifting belts. The switchboard was located in an underground sub-station as it was feared it might be damaged by employees during strike periods if it were above ground.

In order to supply this service there was installed at the power house of the Irwin Electric Light and Power Company at Monaca one 150-kw, single phase, 2,000-volt, 133-cycle alternator and 125-kw, 2,200 to 4,400-volt, 80-cycle transformer for raising the generator voltage to the transmission and motor voltage.

The apparatus supplied from this sub-station consisted of six mining machines, a 10-horsepower pump and a 50-horsepower haulage, but no fan service was supplied for reasons already explained.

The first trouble that developed was the falling in of the roof of the sub-station, which not only damaged the apparatus, but put the mine out of service for some time until the debris could be removed and a brick lining put in to prevent a recurrence of similar trouble. This brick lining was so that it made all the apparatus work, which resulted in frequent burnouts of the starting motor, which stood idle for long periods. In order to insure starting, duplicate starting motors were provided and at times it was a problem to keep one in condition for service. The difficulty of starting was partially overcome by putting a wooden lining inside of the sub-station.

The next difficulty arose from a breakdown in the lead cable caused by lightning. This had the effect of charging everything in the sub-station. It was overcome by removing the lead from the cable and supporting it on

glass insulators, except where it passed through the hole.

The next weakness developed in the oil switch. This two-pole switch had eight breaks and was contained in a tank 8 by 10 by 9 inches and operated by hand and pinion, which worked on a rack pulling the rods out of the bushings. This made a very slow operating switch with which it was very difficult to synchronize. After numerous interruptions caused by failures of this switch, a makeshift switch consisting of an ordinary two-pole, two-break, knife switch on a puzzling base was mounted on insulators in the bottom of a half barrel. The switch handle was removed and a bromstick tied to this cross bar with a belt lace. Leads were brought over the edge of the barrel and connected to the switch. The barrel was filled with oil. The switch was operated by pulling or pushing on the bromstick. This switch was so much more easily operated and such improvement was made in the time of synchronizing that the consumer would not have it changed and it remained in service until the sub-station was finally abandoned on account of the mine being worked out.

The Irwin Electric Light & Power Company was acquired by the West Penn interests and in 1905 the 133-cycle power house at Monaca was discontinued and service established from a 60-cycle turbine station at Connellsville thru 112,235.2 miles of 22,000-volt transmission lines and a substation at Monaca. This necessitated the reconstruction of the motors from 133 to 60 cycles. This work on the large motor was done in the field and the starting motors were sent to the factory one at a time. This reconstruction had the effect of reducing the capacity of the motors and resulting disastrously in the case of the starting motors making it necessary to provide larger motors.

The next trouble to develop was rather peculiar in that the large motor started to drop out of step without apparent cause and would drop out when hauling practically no load. This was a very puzzling circumstance and no amount of adjusting by attendants seemed to remedy the trouble. It was found, however, when the supply from Connellsville was generated by a 500-hp unit that this trouble was most pronounced and a tip-off discovered that there was a splice in the belt between the motor and generator that caused little jerks which would get in step with the governor mechanism on the turbine, causing the turbine to hunt. This hunting was exaggerated in the motor, making it drop out of step. The remedy for this trouble consisted in direct-connecting the motor and generator, which happened to be the same speed. On account of the high voltage of the motor it was necessary to have the motor frame insulated and satisfactory insulating compound became the question. This was solved by turning the shafts end to end, setting the pulleys about six inches apart, drilling and tapering the rim of the pulleys for cap screws and laying a piece of belt around inside of both pulley rims and securing it in place with cap screws. This proved a very satisfactory flexible insulating compound, which gave no trouble and operated for a number of years until the mine was worked out.

Notwithstanding these difficulties enumerated, this installation proved a very satisfactory one to the mining company, saving them a considerable amount of money, even though the rate charged was several times greater than that charged for similar service today, and it led to many other large installations.

The first mine where West Penn service was used for fan operation was at the Penn Gas Coal Company's mine near Penn Station, and consisted of a 100-horsepower, 500-volt direct current motor, belted to the fan. This was installed about 1901 when the mine was completely electrified with direct current. The installation consisted of numerous pumps, mine machinery and a large haulage. The fan operated until 1907 when this motor was replaced by a 200-horsepower alternating current, two-phase, 500-volt motor. This haulage, which originally consisted of about 300 horsepower, has been increased from time to time until it now has about 1,250 horsepower in electric motors.

In 1907 our first high-tension installation was made at a coal mine. This was made at the Naumi mine of the United Coal Company, near Fayette City. In this case the coal company built its own sub-station and bought current at 22,000 volts, installing three 200-kilowatt, 22,000 to 4,400-volt transformers, one 300- and one 150-kilowatt synchronous motor-generator sets, one 150-horsepower alternating current haulage, 100-horsepower chain lift, two 75-horsepower fan motors, alternating current pumps and numerous haulage locomotives and mining machines. This installation was of particular interest as it was the first one where engineering had very careful consideration and was our first alternating current haulage.

Another very prominent example of a coal mine installation where the most minute detail was worked out by the engineers in charge with the idea

of producing the most efficient results is illustrated by the Keystone Coal Company's installation at its Crow's Nest sub-station. Here 1,500 horsepower is delivered at 2,300 volts from 22,000-volt transformers installed in the sub-station, together with the necessary switches and lighting protection. This installation consists of 750-horsepower alternating current haulage, two 300-kilowatt synchronous motor-generator sets, two 150-horsepower alternating current pumps and innumerable locomotives, mining machines and small motors.

While the growth of central station service was very slow at first, it is now growing very fast, and from the original installation in 1898 of 150 horsepower we have readily added all kinds of mine installations until at the present time we have in operation 75 coal mines consisting of 15,831 horsepower and have contracts with 10 companies which aggregate 5,791 horsepower, which is being installed as rapidly as possible. This will make a total of 29,522 horsepower. In addition to this we are at present time figuring with a number of coal companies and have every reason to believe that in a short time we will have under contract more than 10,000

horsepower additional, which will increase our total to over 39,000 horsepower and no amount of adjusting power in coal mine service only.

### STEEL CORPORATION'S INNINGS.

Defense of "Trust" to Be Opened in Gotham Monday.

Taking of testimony for the defense in the Government's dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation will be begun in New York on Monday, May 12. Among the first witnesses to be called for the corporation, it was announced, will be Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors, and President James A. Farrell.

To Open Coal Land to Entry.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Secretary Lane has recommended that more than 300,000 acres in South Dakota, previously withdrawn from entry to be classified as either coal or non-coal land, be restored to entry as coal bearing. The coal is lighter from two feet to ten feet in thickness. The land has been appraised at \$10 to \$15 an acre.



## Health and Strength

are mighty good things to have, but don't let them be your sole capital—

Health is capital that may be taken away from you and a little other capital in dollars and cents will tide you over until you are well again.

Better supplement your physical powers with a 4% Savings Account in this strong bank.

\$1 Starts You.

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"The Bank That Does Things for You."  
129 W. Main Street, Connellsville, Pa.  
Money Orders on all parts of the world—All languages spoken.

## A Reliable Trustee, Executor, Guardian Or Administrator

In any capacity of trust, the services of this company are preferable to those of an individual. Because it doesn't die, nor refuse to serve, nor ever neglect work placed in its hands. Because it acts without prejudice or passion solely for the good of its clients. Because it is managed by men with wide business experience.

Because of its financial responsibility—every dollar of its capital of \$200,000 is liable for the faithful performance of its duties.

No individual trustee, however worthy, can give you as reliable and as efficient service as we.

## YOUGH TRUST COMPANY,

"Where Helpful Service Is Assured."

Capital \$200,000. Resources \$1,000,000.  
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

## Patent Sharks

tell you they can secure a patent for you before they see your idea. It is possible to secure a patent giving limited protection on almost anything, but such patents are not worth the paper they are printed on, except as a bluff.

Last year there were over 50,000 patents applied for and only about 25,000 granted. But the attorneys got the fees. And Commissioner of Patents Moore has recently said that over 50% of all the patents granted are commercially worthless!

If you are one of those who have been paying for some of the "patents that make fortunes" (for the attorneys) try another way next time.

### MY PATENT SEARCHES

include the usual search of the Patent Office Records (sent free) and my opinion based on 20 years Mechanical Engineering Experience as to the practical merits of the device and the probable chance of its commercial success if a patent is granted—call for \$10.00.

Charge me at my expense, Court 350 (day), or Hiland 2004-J (evening).

REFERENCES—The Courier, Connellsville, Pa.; Germania Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Walter W. Macfarren,

Mechanical Engineer & Solicitor of Patents,  
Designer of Special Machinery for Any Purpose.  
Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Get this out and send it to a friend who is interested in Patents—if you are not!

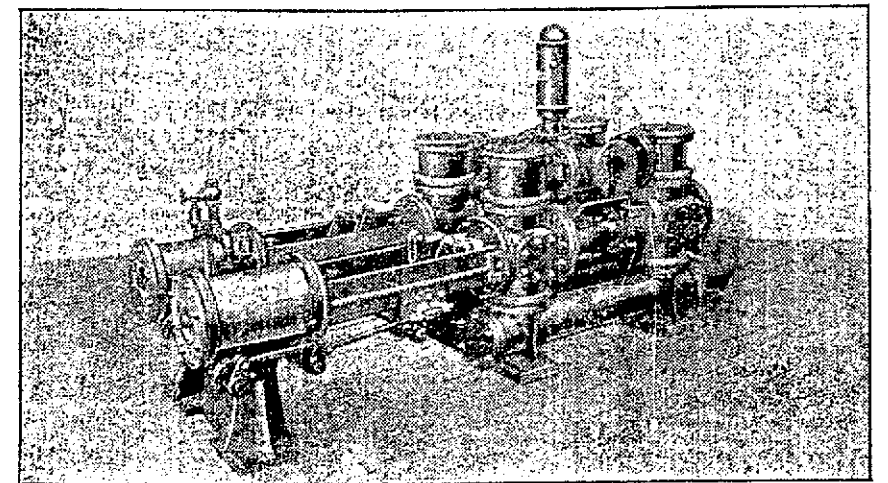
## 4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts. SECOND NATIONAL BANK

Connellsville, Pa.  
Safe Deposit Boxes in Steel Vault for Rent.

## The Connellsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole manufacturers of the Lepley patents and designs, covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.



We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture

### PUMPS.

### ENGINES.

### FANS.

### Air Compressors.

### Steel Hoisting Cages.

We manufacture none but the highest grade machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction. We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines. Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

STEAM, COMPRESSED AIR OR ELECTRIC. SINGLE, DUPLEX OR TRIPLEX PATTERNS. WOOD LINED, BRONZE OR CAST IRON FITTED. FOR MINE, TANK OR MILL SERVICE. HOISTING, HAULING OR STATIONARY. FIRST MOTION OR GEARED. HEAVY STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION FOR HIGH DUTY SERVICE. BLOWING, EXHAUST OR REVERSING. DRIVEN WITH PLAIN SLIDE VALVE, PISTON VALVE OR CORLISS ENGINES. SINGLE OR DUPLEX PATTERNS. SIMPLE OR COMPOUND. PLATFORM AND SELF DUMPING. LARRIES, SCREENS, CHUTES, BULL WHEELS, HEAVY GEARS AND SPECIAL MACHINERY.

## THE ACME COKE OVEN DOOR.

## EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

(PATENTED, DECEMBER 3, 1912.)

Low Cost.  
Minimum Repairs.  
Nominal Royalty.  
Scientific Principles.  
Suits Any Oven.  
Saves Labor.  
Saves Expense.

No Coke Oven Door is correctly designed unless the brick can freely expand and contract under wide variations of temperature. ANY DOOR HAVING THE ABOVE FEATURE INFRINGES ON THIS PATENT.

The inventor offers for sale the right to use his invention on the payment of a small license fee. Operators will build their own doors, selecting their own materials. The door and the right to use it COST LESS THAN OTHER DOORS.

The Acme Door is not a THEORY but a FACT; it is not an EXPERIMENT but an EXPERIENCE. It has been thoroughly tested by Two Year's Practical Use.

For further information, address,

## H. P. SNYDER, Agent,

THE COURIER BUILDING,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.